

# THE VICTORIA DAILY STANDARD.

VOLUME 5.

VICTORIA, V. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1872

NUMBER 26

## THE DAILY STANDARD.

DECEASED & LONG, PROPRIETORS.

### TERMS.

One Year, without postage, \$10 00  
Six Months, " " " 6 00  
Three Months, " " " 3 00  
Single Copies, " " " 1 00

### WEEKLY STANDARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

### TERMS.

One Year, without postage, \$5 00  
Six Months, " " " 3 00  
Three Months, " " " 1 50  
Single Copies, " " " 1 00

### AGENTS.

Mr. J. H. B. LEVI, 111 Queen's Quay, London, W.  
Mr. J. H. B. LEVI, 111 Queen's Quay, London, W.  
Mr. J. H. B. LEVI, 111 Queen's Quay, London, W.  
Mr. J. H. B. LEVI, 111 Queen's Quay, London, W.

## Risen from the Ashes

### OAKLANDS HOTEL

HAVING BEEN REBUILT AND STOCKED WITH A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE BEST

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

MR. & MRS. SMITH,

on Tuesday next, July 2nd, when a full band will be in attendance, and DANCING will commence at 8 o'clock in the evening.

## THE RICHMOND.

Victoria District.

ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM TOWN

Will be the Terminus of the

BEST STRAWBERRIES & CREAM,

ICE CREAM, and a good thing of the

season. Breakfast, Lunches and Dinners always to order. First class refreshments and Champagne Supper.

ICE. ICE. ICE!

Clear and crystallized free from snow, the purest and most reliable. Orders left at P. Boden's Soda Factory, 414-416 street, will be promptly attended to. July 2nd

Save Your Money by Buying

FLOUR, SUGARS

And Other

GROCERIES VERY CHEAP

OF

J. C. TRACY,

COMMERCIAL BROKER, 25 & 27 YATES STREET.

Wanted, Farmers Produce of all kinds.

100 bbls. Commercial Mills Flour Now

Available.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CAPITAL, £250,000 Sterling

Accumulated Fund, £3,286,169 Sterling.

Amount Deposited with Dominion Government, \$150,000.

Losses Settled with Promptitude and

Liberality.

T. ALLSOP, & CO., Agents

Government Street, Victoria. July 2nd

The Standard

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF KLUCECH AND

QUEENSBERRY, K. G.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH, M. P.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STURM, K. T.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

24 George Street, Edinburgh.

21 King William Street, London.

2 Pall Mall, East, London.

46 Regent Street, London.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY.

Wm. Thomas Thompson, F. R. S. E.

COLONIAL & FOREIGN SECRETARY.

D. CLINCH GREGOR.

Total amount of invested funds

£4,095,589 19 9.

Annual Revenue, £703,450 19 9.

ROBERT BURNABY, Agent.

Victoria, B. C.

STEITZ BROS.

Bakery and Coffee Saloon.

BEING ANNOUNCED THAT THEY have

Started up a Private Room adjoining their

Bakery and Coffee Saloon

For the Special Accommodation of Families. From our

long residence and experience, and by promptness and

attention we hope to receive a liberal share of public

patrons.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

BREAD, PIES, ROLLS,

BUNS, CAKES, ETC.,

Continued on hand.

N. B.—Entrance to the Private Room

Next Door below Saloon, Yates Street. July 2nd

JANION, RHODES & CO.

Importers & Commission

MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co.

STORE STREET. July 2nd

## New Advertisements.

To the Electors of Victoria Dis-

trict, including Victoria City,

Victoria District, Esqui-

maut and Metchosis.

GENTLEMEN:—In a short time you will be called

upon to elect two members to represent you in the

House of Commons, and as many electors have expressed

to me a desire that I should offer myself as a candidate

for that honorable position, I now solicit your suffrages

assuring you that if elected, no effort on my part shall

be spared to advance your interests at Ottawa or to assist

in legislating for the advancement of the whole

Dominion.

Politically I am in favor of giving a generous support

to the present Canadian Administration, and should

strongly advocate the national importance of the Rail-

road being terminated at Esquimaut. I shall urge the

establishing of a Quarantine Hospital at Esquimaut, the open-

ing of an Immigration Agency at Victoria, the building of a

Lighthouse at the entrance to, and the dredging of Vic-

toria Harbor, I should endeavor if necessary to obtain

an increased guarantee for the Dry Dock, and should

point out the benefit and importance of completing the

Railroad from the Pacific to Lake Superior, (at least) in the

shortest possible time.

From present information upon the subject it appears

there is little prospect of both Houses being in Session

this year at the same time, but should it prove otherwise

and should I be elected to the Commons, I should feel in

honor bound, (although with great reluctance) to resign

my present seat in the local House and enable another

representative to take my place.

I remain respectfully

Your obedient

Robert Beaven.

Victoria, 20th June, 1872. July 2nd

Notice of Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into a

partnership in the Hardware Business

under the style of FELLOWS & BROS.

ALFRED FELLOWS,

FRANCIS JAMES BROSOR,

14 & 16 Yates St., Victoria, June 14, 1872. July 2nd

MRS. MAYNARD,

Photographic Artist,

JOHNSON STREET, near Douglas,

Photographic Materials

Kept constantly on hand for sale. July 2nd

DR. MILLS BOWDEN,

May be found over M. P. HESS,

Victoria's Office, Langley Street, from 9 a.m.

to 4 p.m. N. B. Back Entrance on Government Street. July 2nd

Farm For Sale.

ABOUT TWO AND HALF MILES FROM

Esquimaut Harbor, containing 200 acres of Land,

40 acres cleared with a house, barn and 50 head of

cattle on it.

For Particulars apply to

CHAS. McK. SMITH.

Big Ones! Big Ones!

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE SOMETHING

Good, go to

Joe Levy's

and try some of those

BIG NEW YORK OYSTERS.

N. B.—Olympia Oysters always on hand. July 2nd

KWONG TAI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Havana Cigars from the

finest Tobacco.

YATES STREET, oppo Wells Fargo & Co.,

Up Country Order. July 2nd

Arthur Strong.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR, DUST

MOVER, CESSPOOLS,

CLEANED at the shortest notice. Regular days

for dust moving, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sat-

urdays. Is prepared to do all kinds of job work in his

line at reasonable rates.

Orders left at Isaac Johnson's in Tronca Alley will be

promptly attended to.

Residence: Duncanson Street next door to Victoria

Harbour. July 2nd

A. B. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED BY LAST STEAMER

a large shipment of the

Latest Styles of New Goods,

Selected by himself for the

Spring Trade.

HIS STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IS NOW COMPLETE IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Government Street, Victoria, April 20, 1872. July 2nd

Ex Robert Cowan

FROM HONOLULU.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SUGAR.

ALSO SUPERIOR

No. 1 Rice.

Received and For Sale Cheap by

A. RICKMAN,

corner Government & Fort Sts

## New Advertisements.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

Showing the average amount of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS of The Bank of British North America within the

Province of British Columbia, taken from the usual Weekly Statements for Quarter ending 20th

June, 1872.

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation \$118,483 00

Balance due to other Banks and Branches 17,442 00

Deposits not bearing Interest \$194,451 60

Deposits bearing Interest 203,600 00 428,477 00

Total amount of Liabilities \$613,976 60

Amount of Capital Stock paid up at the close of the Quarter ending 20th June, 1872 \$500,000 00

Amount of interest declared to the 1st day of July 1872 \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for half year \$200,000 00

Amount of interest declared for full year \$400,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00

Amount of interest declared for the time of declaring each Dividend \$100,000 00</







The Daily Standard

Saturday, July 20, 1872.

POLITICAL.

We are authorized to state that Mr. DeCosmos will be a candidate for the House of Commons at the next election.

Butte Inlet Correspondence.

HEAD OF CANON, HONOLULU RIVER, BUTTE INLET, July 6, 1872.

Mr. Smith's return to Victoria gives me an opportunity of informing you of the progress made by party W. We left Esquimalt harbor on board H. M. S. Scout at 2 a.m., June 14th; then proceeded to Butte Inlet, where we took on board Governor Trutch, and proceeded on our voyage until 4 p.m., when we anchored in Pender Harbor, Jarvis Inlet, and where the screw was hoisted, the lead having given out at 11 a.m. on the 15th, we did not sail until after morning service, which was over about 11 a.m. In the afternoon took on board an Indian interpreter at a Mission on the coast, and in the evening about 8:30 p.m. anchored in Gorge Inlet, the vessel going through a narrow passage very little wider than itself, the yard arm projecting over the rocks at one side, and the precipice appearing to overhang the ship on the other.

June 17th, Sunday, at daylight, and at about 10 a.m. near the mouth of the Inlet, were overtaken by the Boxer, and were all transferred on board of her, when proceeded to the Inlet, whilst the Scout returned to the Mission which was the vessel's destination. We told all the Indians to come up with their canoes to pack our provisions up the river. The Boxer, after leaving the Y party at the mouth of the Inlet, steamed up to the Head, and tried to enter the river, but it being too late, there was no sufficient water on the bar, so she anchored outside at 8 p.m.

June 18th, landed men (and provisions) who had spent a very pleasant time on board ship; had it not been for the kindness shown by the different natives, both officers and men, we should have starved, as there was not half enough cooked provisions provided, therefore many thanks to the crews of the Scout and Boxer. We all camped at the mouth of the river, and on the following day, June 19th, the Governor, Capt. Gairdner, most of the officers of the Scout and Boxer came ashore and were regaled with beer and brandy and champagne. At noon the W and X parties started up the river trail (Waddington's) cut it, as it had been overgrown; returned to camp about 8 p.m., growing fearfully—having been worked so late. The Governor and Mr. Busby had all the Indians brought before them, and made a bargain to convey our provisions up the river to the canoe as far as possible, and then to pack as far as the canoe, at \$1.50 per day, and "grab" a very foolish arrangement, as it takes five days to reach, and they will consume an immense amount of food, they have been put so late as to take it up, there being over 40 of them.

June 20th, broke up camp at mouth of river—the men and officers proceeding up river by land, opening up trail; four canoes were lightly loaded with provisions, and two were loaded with the blankets of parties W and X. G. Hargreaves, the W clerk, cook and one man going with them. After a very hard day's work, the river being flooded and stream very strong, they arrived at the usual camping ground one day up river at 6:30 p.m. a little above where the X party was making a bridge—the W party having gone some miles ahead; did not make camp that night, and had to sleep out without supper or blankets.

June 21st, The canoes started at 7 a.m., and the Indians worked well, as they knew there were men ahead who had no "grab." The W, who with the other parties, had a man, slept out all night before a large fire, started at daylight for canoe landing No. 2, and to their surprise found land canoe, after waiting the whole day the canoes arrived at 5 p.m.; when we had a very good feed of tobacco and brandy. The following day, after wading streams and cutting our way through the bush, we arrived at the head of canoe navigation, the canoes with Mr. Smith arriving in about half an hour; the Indians were very angry, Mr. S. having taken them away, and going into a rage with them every time they stopped, and threatening to bring Indians from New Westminster, and also to not pay them for what they had done, and threatening at the all day. This he did, and said in English, but there was one of them who understood him, and he dare not tell the rest at the time, as he said if he had done so, they would have immediately turned the head of the canoe against him, and he had taken provisions, blankets and Mr. Smith to the starting point, or three days back, which they would have reached in two hours.

July 2nd—Sunday. The Indians being told what Mr. S. had said the preceding day, they immediately pitched all our provisions ashore and got into their canoes intending to return, but they were told to stop a few minutes until Mr. Smith had been informed of the state of the case, where everything would be made right, but three Indians would not hear of any arrangement, saying they did not want their money and would not work any more, for "Yeece Ayee mesetchee men," and they immediately got into a canoe and went down the river, but fortunately for us, the rest did not follow their example, or we should have been in a fix. After an hour's talk, everything was once more settled, and the Indians would remain and pack our provisions up the canon, or the ferry which is within two miles.

June 24th—Started at 8 a.m.; in a short time reached a bluff which we had to go over, the roadway being washed away. In going up we had to go in single file, and look out for loose rocks coming down upon us. When near the top a rock about half a ton weight was loosened and began to roll; the man next below it "hollered" out to look out below; I looked up and saw it just on the jump for me; I made a spring to one side and it dropped where I had been. There were three more below me who were in its track, but with one exception escaped. Yocna, famous was just grasped on the arm by it, and knocked down and would have gone over a precipice had he not been stopped by the next below; fortunately he was only grazed, as if he had struck him full it would have left only a "grease spot." He came round all right in an hour. Camped at 7 p.m.

June 25th—Left at 8 a.m. to cut out the trail; raining all day; the men came back to camp wet to the skin. Mr. Smith and party reached the Ferry and camped there.

June 26th—We packed the Indians and set off for the Ferry, where we arrived at 6 p.m. After supper Mr. S. got into a rage with the W party, accusing them with throwing obstacles in his way, with tampering with the Indians, and that H. had too much to do with the Indians, and he did not want any more; pitched into Tiedeman shamefully; would give them until morning to consider whether they would go through with the Indians, or to a canoe to all appearance in such a passion, actually dancing with rage, and no blood shed, said he was a *delate hyee culta* (fool).

June 27th—Struck camp and crossed the river in a canoe brought up for the purpose. In the morning Mr. Smith, after saying he did not want H.—to have any more to do with the Indians, went to him with his interpreter to explain something he particularly wished to understand.

To sum up, here we are at the head of the canon, and yesterday morning were down to our last bag of flour; we use two bags in three days, sometimes one a day. From the commencement there has been no system;

the commissariat department has been left to manage itself; provisions might come or stop behind. We came out to survey, all a set of d—d fools and d—d idiots; I don't think all have been in for their share, and without apparent cause; the fountain burst suddenly. No one knows who will get sprinkled before it subsides. But I must stop, or our mail bag will close. On the next opportunity you may expect to hear more from me.

San Juan Island.

Among the passengers by the North Pacific was Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan Island, who has been on a visit to Olympia, Portland, and different parts of Oregon. Mr. Weekes has been working for the interest of his Mission field (San Juan, and the adjacent islands) with his well-known energy and success. Many influential members of Rev. Mr. Lindsey's Church in Portland have manifested marked interest in our young friend and in the fields of his labors, as will be seen from a paragraph from a Portland paper, which we append below.

Among the passengers by the North Pacific was Rev. T. J. Weekes, of San Juan Island, who has been on a visit to Olympia, Portland, and different parts of Oregon. Mr. Weekes has been working for the interest of his Mission field (San Juan, and the adjacent islands) with his well-known energy and success. Many influential members of Rev. Mr. Lindsey's Church in Portland have manifested marked interest in our young friend and in the fields of his labors, as will be seen from a paragraph from a Portland paper, which we append below.

His trip overland from Portland to Olympia was very pleasant, accomplishing the journey in 18 hours. The staging, which will soon give place to the more comfortable cars, was somewhat rough, the passengers having to sit solid and hang on with a great deal of energy.

We append an extract from the *Oregonian* of the 14th ult.:

FESTIVAL. The ladies' festival, held yesterday in the lecture room of the Rev. Dr. Lindsey's church, in honor of Rev. T. J. Weekes, missionary at San Juan and adjacent islands for the last two years, and the Rev. John Res, thus far on his way as a missionary to the district of the North Pacific, was one of unusual interest and most successful in all its details.

There was a profusion of strawberries, cream, flowers. A great variety of music, addresses and presentations, and a large representation of the intelligent, the beautiful, and the good. It was undoubtedly a rare combination of variety, harmony and effect.

Strawberries, ice cream and cakes were freely used and enjoyed. The Rev. Dr. Lindsey presided, and gave a tone of cordiality and pleasure on the occasion, and on taking the chair made a few suitable remarks worthy of the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Weekes gave a short statement of his mission work on the islands, which was very interesting. General Babbitt alluded to Mr. Weekes' short visit to the city, the pleasure he had given, and the many friends he had made by his genial manner, his evident fitness for his work, the confidence all had in his success, and his sympathy and encouragement. With prompt ease and elegance Mrs. Answorth and Mrs. Holbrook proceeded to present a magnificent bouquet to the Rev. Dr. Lindsey. Rev. Mr. Weekes and Rev. Mr. Res, accompanied with a beautiful note to each, the sentiments of which were in keeping with the charming flowers. Mrs. Answorth, as President of the Ladies' Society, made the presentation, and Mrs. Holbrook, as one of the most active members, read the address. The attention during each presentation and address was very cordial, and the approbation following was very evident, showing that all present entered into the spirit of the occasion that called them together.

We have no doubt this was a festival that will be long remembered with pleasure, and the associations connected with it will be held dear by many who were present.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIME.—From the recent "Return of the trade or occupation of the persons taken into custody during the year 1871" by the London metropolitan police some rather suggestive figures may be extracted. Among the culprits there were, for simple larceny, 105 shoemakers, 100 millers, 95 painters, 84 carpenters, 89 smiths, 60 tailors, 49 bricklayers, 44 soldiers, and 164 butchers; for common assaults, 164 sailors, 140 shoemakers, 129 tailors, 427 carpenters, 120 bricklayers, 113 soldiers, 102 painters, 30 butchers, and 37 soldiers; for being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, 337 carpenters, 333 tailors, 300 sailors, 286 painters, 250 shoemakers, 178 bricklayers, 177 smiths, 95 butchers, and 10 soldiers. It would seem from these figures that soldiers are an exception to the rule that the propensity to violence exceeds the propensity to dishonesty; that they are also an exception to the rule that the propensity to drunkenness exceeds either of the other two; and that if sailors are to rank as highly as soldiers in honesty, the former must be more than twice as numerous; if in abstinence from violence, more than four times as numerous; and if in sobriety, more than eighteen times as numerous.

PROSECUTING PARTY.—A Committee of the most prominent gentlemen in Queenstown has lately been formed to make up and forward a prosecuting party to Canon and Hixon Creeks, to try and bottom some shabs there, as it is believed that there are large deposits of gold in that section of the country. Prospects taken out some time back were very good, but from the difficulty in getting in provisions at the time they were found, nothing further was done. Two hundred dollars have been raised, a Quenele alone for the purpose, and the Committee, who consist of the following gentlemen, Messrs. Dubig, (Chairman), Reid, (Secretary), Girod, Gilles, Hoffman, Haggarty, Heath and Barlow, respectfully ask the co-operation of the public generally, in assisting in pushing it forward.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE MADE EASY.—The marriage ceremony in Japan consists of the man and woman drinking from the same cup. Divorce is not much more elaborate than marriage. The husband gives the wife a piece of paper, and she gives him a knot on it, and the knot is untied. A translation of the lines is given by a traveller as follows: "I no likes you—I think you like other men more better. I give you a piece of paper. You can go."

The French Benevolent Society meet to-day to enjoy a holiday, and something better—the pleasure felt by those who are engaged in doing good. The prizes are beautiful; the drewworks will be splendid; but the great attraction is in paying for pleasure you share with those who are engaged in the pleasure that will attract all good citizens to-day to the Caledonian Grounds, the luxury of luxuries is that of doing good.

The harvesting will commence in Saanich and adjoining districts on Monday.

Progress of the Columbia River and Puget Sound Railroad Line.

From the Kalama Beacon of the 13th inst. we obtain the following concerning the progress of the work on the Pacific division of North Pacific Railroad:

By order from the proper source, Asst. Res. Eng. C. H. Hale is placed in general charge of all departments of the line now in operation, till further orders.

Div. Eng. Thos. B. Morris is now on Puget Sound, where he is engaged in supervising the surveying parties in that locality, especially the preliminary surveys of a line through Skagit Pass.

Daily trains now run between Kalama and the end of the track, whence a steamer connects with Olquie, (Pumphrey's) about four miles northward, up to the Cowitz.

Since our last, the weather has been very favorable for every department of railroad work, save the hour of unintermitted progress throughout the line.

It is reported that four hundred box and platform cars are to be constructed with all dispatch after car making is inaugurated at Kalama.

A large force is engaged between the end and Pumphrey's work consisting of heavy cuts, especially that noted "Big Rock Cut," which is worth quite a journey to visit and observe the operations going on there.

At Pumphrey's on (Montgomery's) contract to ten miles extension, every branch is in a state of forwardness, and it is said that the iron will be laid to Olquie in six weeks.

About five hundred hands are on the work between the end of the track and the four or five miles northward.

When the road is completed to Pumphrey's Montgomery's force will concentrate northward Hallett's southern limit, in which direction the latter is now at work.

Our Kootenay Mines.

A third letter received by us last mail from this important section of the Province, also directs attention to the great want of increased mail facilities for this growing district. Mr. Dewe, P. O. Inspector, on his return from the Kootenay, has gone to perfect mail communication, the passengers having to address himself to abate a grievance which is so justly complained of, as witness also the letters of yesterday, and day previous. This correspondent likewise tells us that the prospects of Kootenay are bright; 700 head of cattle were on the way. Wild Horse Creek is paying better than ever. A Perry Creek shaft struck \$7 to the pan; this confirms the news we have had already. There are no idle men to be seen, and the country is being settled fast; crops and vegetables look well, although a dry season. The survey party left in good shape, and in health. Mrs. Hicks had arrived. Universal sympathy was felt for Mr. Res, on account of his late affliction in the loss of his amiable partner. Try and give us a more about the mail, or ask the Government to help us, writes our correspondent; three mails from Walla Walla, he says, since we have been in Victoria. He concludes by stating that the prosperity of Kootenay, both in its mining and in its agricultural resources is an established fact.

WANT OF A HARBOR MASTER.—It has lately been brought to our notice that on several occasions within the past month, the services of a Harbor Master have been much required, and instances are not wanting almost every day, and sometimes several times a day, when the presence of an officer invested with authority would be of much value.

We will cite one circumstance that occurred on the 10th inst. when the intended departure of the mail steamer on her last trip to San Francisco, it will be remembered that the North Pacific had been floated off the rock a little before the advertised time of sailing of the California, and another vessel coming into port, so as to block up the narrow channel that it was impossible for the mail steamer to leave, no one having authority to dispose of the vessels, or to order them to make room, or in other words to clear the channel for the mail steamer; hence the delay. The attention of the board, was directed to this matter, and the board, was detained in our harbor for twenty-four hours, until the tide suited the next day. Surely this matter is of sufficient importance to demand attention. Who will take the initiative?

AMUSEMENT.—MacDonald Hon. William John B. in Scott, came to B. C. in 1855, m. dau. of Capt. Reed of Victoria. A merchant. Has been Mayor of Victoria. Was for some years an officer in the H. B. Co's service. Sat for Victoria in L. C. of B. C. 1867. Called to the Senate 12th Dec., 1871. A Conservative. The above which the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* does not appear to have satisfied our Senator, for in the addenda we find the following: "At page 68, instead of notice which appears as follows: 'Macdonald Hon. William John,' descended from Somerset Thane of Argyll; and Lord of the Isles. Third son of the late Major Alex. MacDonald of Valley, North Uist and Glendale, Isle of Skye; &c., &c., &c. A Liberal."

THE SURVEY.—Mr. Marcus Smith, head of the Pacific portion of the Canadian inter-oceanic railway survey left yesterday morning per Enterprise for Port Alexander; it is his intention to form a party and proceed thence across the Chilcoatic Plains in order to meet the railway corps who have gone in by way of the Butte Inlet.

SOMETHING NEW!—An Irishman proposes to give us a treat. The history of six years in British Columbia, by a man who kept his eyes open and knows how to speak the truth, is very likely to interest an audience in this city. The lecturer hopes to appear under the distinguished patronage of the people.

POLICE.—In the case of the Customs authorities against the Puget Sound steamer Favorite, for infringing the Customs laws of the Dominion, Mr. Pemberton yesterday declined jurisdiction. We understand the question will be taken up another Court.

NEW STEAMER.—The new machinery has been placed in Messrs. Moody & Co's new steamer, and she is now ready for sea. Capt. Devereux, late of the Grappler, went up to the Inlet yesterday to take charge of her.

FOR THE MAINLAND.—The Enterprise left at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, with 12 passengers, among whom we observed Messrs. Marcus Smith, J. J. Southgate, Capt. Swanson, Capt. Devereux, and E. Brown.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DAY.—The Twentieth of July, the first anniversary of our union with the Dominion of Canada, will be held in town as a sort of half-holiday. Most of the stores and offices will be closed at 1 o'clock.

"THIRTIETHS."—We are requested to remind the City Council that the View street swamp is alive with thistles. Many other spots within the city seem to have escaped the notice of the Corporation thistlemen.

Two men, answering to Shipley and Brown, were seen at North Saanich a few days ago, and shortly afterwards disappeared; no one knows where to find them, they are consequently considerably alarmed.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY STANDARD.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

EASTERN STATES.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—The first Liberal Republican demonstration of the campaign occurred to-night at the Academy of Music; speeches were made by Julian Evans, McLean and others.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Marquis de Noilly, the new French Minister, arrived this evening, and was met down the bay by the French Consuls of New York and New Orleans. He was conveyed to the city by the Governor's cutter.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The races were largely attended and highly interesting; Rosalind won the unfinished race, the second heat in 2:26. To-morrow Goldsmith's maid, Lucy American Girl will run. The track is in splendid order; there is a promise of remarkable time.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The weather is still very hot; mercury 90° in the shade; many cases of sunstroke have occurred.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The French band will play here on Monday night.

The Republicans of the Eighth District nominated Hon. Wm. Lawrence for Congress.

TEXAS HATTS, Ind., 18.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District held a meeting to-day and nominated B. W. Voorhies by acclamation. Voorhies made a long and elaborate speech. In his opening remarks he returned thanks for the nomination; he denounced bitterly the course of the administration towards the South, and the South had favored the nomination of Greeley believing his election would secure them peace and relief from the outrages which he would be expected to undo. He prayed God their hopes would be realized, and they would Northern men would reconcile their differences with Greeley on account of the people of the South. The rest of the speech was devoted to elaborate remarks on the policy of the acts of the administration.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Board of Appropriation authorized the Comptroller to issue \$770,000 worth of bonds for the use of the Department of Public Works, and the Croton Aqueduct.

The Tammany General Committee to-night ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, and appointed a Committee to arrange a ratification meeting.

General Grant leaves his family at Newport, and proceeds to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Admiral Lee, at his own request, has been directed to leave Key West for Hampton Roads on August 25th. He will be in the command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Col. A. K. Eddy, Deputy Quarter-Master, has been ordered to temporary duty as Chief Quarter-Master in the Pacific.

EUROPE.

LONDON, July 18.—The British Agent at Geneva presented a demur praying that the Tribunal exclude the cases of the Tallahassee, Nashville, Retribution, Boston, Saline, Umpter, Jeff Davis and Ohio. Pending the decision each side presented a statement, containing the essence of the arguments and petitions of the counter case. A summary of the American argument and statement in the case of the Florida was presented to-day.

SUPREME COURT.—Application for new trials will be made on Monday in the following cases: Drexel vs. Fitterer and Pearce vs. Carson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Deluge Company took out their hand engine and hose-cart last evening, for the monthly drill.

FOR THE EAST COAST.—The Maude will leave at 7 o'clock, this morning, for Nanaimo and way ports.

The San Juan Boundary Question and the Prussian Arbitration.

(From the New York Herald.)

The British Ambassador in Berlin has presented the answer of the Queen's Government to the American case in the San Juan Boundary question to His Majesty Emperor William. This action of the British Government was taken quite unexpectedly, but correctly as provided for in the Treaty of Washington. The United States Minister in Germany was not prepared. The American reply to the English note, however, is already in the hands of the Prussian monarch. The Emperor was prompt, as is his wont, for the discharge of a friendly duty. He announced that his decision is ready, and that he will deliver it as soon as both parties request him to do so. This is really excellent work on the part of the venerable gentleman who administers the affairs of the consolidated nation with such happy economic consequences. It should be adopted as a most useful precedent by the Generals arbitrators in the A. S. Claims case. Emperor William has unravelled all the difficulties of the San Juan boundary question and made straight to the windings of the Haro channel and its surroundings; litigated affairs which have gone to make up an international case of ugly argument between America and Great Britain long before the way of recession was dreamed of or that John Bull had come to require absolutely a necessity free cotton, a monopoly of the shipping trade, with the profitable business of supplying cotton right up to the Chinese and other Asiatics from Peking to London and Loosah. The San Juan boundary question has already puzzled the kindly good-natured diplomacy of a grand American soldier, the late General Scott, in his ineffectual efforts for his amiable adjustment, and we require and have confidence from the fact that another illustrious officer, the monarch of Germany, stands ready to complete his work. Let America and Britain speak; Teutonic will pronounce. But it may be that the disagreeing claimants will not, just at present, probe the oracles.

(From the S. F. Alta.)

There is some reason to believe that the San Juan question will soon be brought to a definite conclusion. It has been "hanging on the eyelids" for altogether too long a time, being one of those international questions of boundaries liable at any moment to be sprung upon the two claiming parties by an overt act of individuals. It should never have been a question at all, longer than was necessary after the treaty was made, and established the boundary monuments. We do not see why it is not easy to be exact and definite in such matters as in the survey and location of a section of land in a new country. Yet as the North American boundary question came near involving the two countries in war and when, subsequently, Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster were appointed as Commissioners to settle the question of territorial boundaries, the war, so far as we know, no reason why they should not have settled definitely the entire boundary from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Fies. And as soon as the treaty became law, the survey should have been made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked, unsurveyed and in a war, and the old "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and a new question of boundaries and more bad blood be the consequences. Once before, this same San Juan question came near involving us in a war, and the "Pacific" of territorial boundaries will be made and the whole subject put to rest. We wonder how, if when the Emperor of Germany shall have rendered his decision, this same boundary line will be left unmarked



